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American School
of Classical Studies
in Rome

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present the subjoined report as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome for the scholastic year 1901-02.

Twenty students are reported to me as enrolled during the year, including nine women and eleven men. Four of these were Bachelors of the University of Chicago, four of the University of Michigan, and two of Cornell University. These three Universities, accordingly, furnished just one-half of the students of the School. One graduate of each of the following Colleges or Universities was also enrolled: Amherst, Harvard, Illinois, Kansas, Pomona (California), Rochester, Washburn, Wellesley, and Wisconsin. One more student completes the list,— a teacher in Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn.

It will thus be noticed that the majority of the students come from our Western Colleges and Universities, and that scarcely any of them are graduates of the older Eastern institutions. The reason for this may not be easy to explain, but there is little doubt that the active interest taken by the Professors of Latin in the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan has a good deal to do with the increase of Western students at the School in Rome at the present time.

Gratifying reports of the work of the Director, the Professor, and the students, during the past year, come to us from all quarters. In addition to the lectures and instructions given by the Director and Professor F. F. Abbott, the School has profited by the services of Mr. H. F. De Cou as lecturer in Archaeology. The liberality of Mr. Allison Armour has enabled us to continue his services until September, 1904.

On Professor F. F. Abbott's return, at the close of his year as Professor of Latin, his place will be taken for the year 1902-03 by Professor Albert Granger Harkness, of Brown University.

The following gentlemen have been added to the membership of the Managing Committee :

Mr. George Allison Armour, Princeton, N.J.

Professor A. C. McGiffert, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Professor J. W. Platner, Andover, Mass.

Professor John C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lawrence E. Sexton, 34, Pine Street, New York City.

The financial outlook, while encouraging, is by no means free from anxiety. I am sorry to say that the total amount of subscriptions for the endowment has increased only \$7000 during the current year. The amount thus far subscribed is \$62,750. Of this, a little over \$30,000 is already paid in, and has been invested by the Trustees of the School in first-rate securities, yielding approximately four per cent interest. Several efforts have been made to obtain additional subscriptions ; and while it seems probable that other subscriptions are to come, it is a great disappointment to be unable to report the complete success of our efforts toward securing the \$100,000 so urgently needed as a preliminary endowment. The most serious financial question immediately before us, however, is not the endowment, but the matter of finding enough money to meet our current expenses. The probable deficit, August 31, 1902, can scarcely be less than \$2000, under favorable circumstances. But for the generosity of the Archaeological Institute in relieving the School in Rome from paying the \$800 due, according to contract, as our contribution toward publishing the *Journal* of

the Archaeological Institute, the deficit would have been that much greater. I am happy to say that, during the summer, several subscriptions have come in toward reducing our deficit.

As it is the part of wisdom to keep the budget of the School down to the lowest figures compatible with conducting the School properly, even though on a restricted basis, the sharpest retrenchment has been made in the current expenses for the year 1902-03. Less than \$8700 covers the estimated expenses for the next year, a reduction of at least \$1300 in actual running expenses. It is to be hoped that this evidence of a disposition on the part of the authorities of the School to practise the most rigorous economy in current expenses will strengthen our cause in the eyes of those from whom the completion of our much-needed endowment is sought. We need the \$100,000 preliminary endowment to conduct the School comfortably on its present basis, without enlargement; and if the American School is to take its place with the other leading schools in Rome in point of its equipment and facilities, a much larger endowment is needed.

Several proposals in the Director's report involve questions which need early settlement. If the School is to continue offering its advantages to women as well as men, some modification of the rules governing the admission of women as students seems to be imperative. Furthermore, the proposal to amend the rule governing the award of Fellowships so as to lay greater stress on the applicant's knowledge of German, French, Italian, and of History, and less stress upon technical acquaintance with certain parts of Archaeology, seems to me deserving of the most friendly recognition, if we really mean to insist that those who are trained at the School in Rome shall possess breadth of culture and general intelligence as well as their intensive acquaintance with the special subject of their studies.

The proposal that provision be made for the payment of some one to act as Librarian and Secretary of the School needs no argument to support it. The self-sacrificing labors of Miss Bruce in caring for the library cannot be expected to continue

indefinitely. The need of a few hundred dollars for this purpose is urgent, and yet our budget will not bear even this small added burden. A little fact like this tells most eloquently the needs of the School. May we not hope that, before another year has passed, the School will be no longer "vexed by trifling cares" of this sort, but will be established on a sound and firm financial foundation.

ANDREW F. WEST, *Chairman.*

PRINCETON,
July 17, 1902.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR 1901-1902

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome :

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to present herewith a report of the work of the School during the past year.

Two matters standing over from last year were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. One was the question of *permessi* granted to students by the Vatican. Now that our numbers are so large, the Vatican authorities undertake to give *permessi* only to the instructors of the School, and to those students whose work is of such character that they can be fairly called archaeologists. This ruling has no reference to the Vatican Library, which, as always, is open to all properly accredited students, with the exception of women, who are not regarded with favor.

The other matter was the moving of the School into its new quarters at 5, Via Vicenza, which was successfully accomplished a day or two before last Christmas. The change is greatly to the advantage of the School. The new building provides at last a room of suitable dimensions for the library and for lectures, and one in which students can work with comfort, and without risk to their health.

The regular lectures and museum work of the School followed the lines laid out in the official programme, and varied but in few details from previous years. On the advice of Professor Kelsey and other officers of the School, advice with which I agreed, one innovation was tested. This was in having a course of lectures on Roman Topography given by one of the Fellows, Mr. Allen. These lectures were excel-

lent, but at first some of the students did not like the fact that they were given by one of their number, instead of by one of the regular teachers; but their objection died away as the course proceeded.

Mr. Morey, who held for the second year the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology, also lectured in the spring on the collections of Christian antiquities in the Lateran.

Another innovation was the appointment of a third instructor. I was authorized by the Chairman last summer to ask Mr. De Cou to join the teaching force of the School, provided that I could obtain the amount of his salary. This I was enabled to do, by means of the liberal gifts of several friends of the School who recognized the force of my arguments in favor of the appointment. He gave some thirty-five lectures on the relations between the archaeology of early Greece and that of neighboring European and Asiatic peoples, and thus filled out in a most valuable and satisfactory way the work of the School. In March he conducted a party of students to Greece and Crete, guiding them in a manner which, according to their reports, was eminently satisfactory. In this manner, the students were enabled to see many of the sites which are not easily accessible to those who are unfamiliar with the language and customs of the country. It is a great good fortune for the School that, owing to Mr. Alison Armour's generosity, we shall be able to avail ourselves of Mr. De Cou's assistance for at least two years more.

Professor F. F. Abbott — to whose pleasant spirit of making the most out of existing conditions, while always ready to consult how they could be improved, much of the success of this year's work is due — conducted the exercises in Epigraphy and Palaeography. His work is best described in his own words as follows: "I have given courses during the year in Epigraphy and Palaeography. In dealing with the inscriptions, the plan was adopted of selecting those lines of study which could be followed with greater profit in Rome than in America, and with this consideration in mind special attention was given to the

restoration and dating of inscriptions, and to an historical study of the epigraphical alphabets.

“Later in the year, individual members of the class made special studies of single inscriptions of importance, or of groups of inscriptions assigned to them, and reported the results of their investigations.

“The work done on the epigraphical alphabets gave a starting point for the course in Palaeography, in which, at the beginning, an attempt was made to show the relation existing between the earlier forms of the book hand and the epigraphical alphabets. This part of the course was supplemented by an historical study of the development of the various forms of script, and by practical work upon book hands on the part of the students themselves.

“I have also been engaged during the year in making collations of certain manuscripts, in the Vatican and elsewhere, of Cicero’s *Letters to Atticus*. In the spring recess I went to Spain and made a copy of the *Germania* part of the Tacitus manuscript in the chapter library at Toledo.

“The School is fairly well provided with special works on Epigraphy and Palaeography, but extra copies of some of the collections of palaeographical facsimiles are needed, and as soon as possible our sets of classical journals should be filled out. Perhaps there is no point at which the library so much needs to be strengthened, especially for students in Epigraphy, as in this respect.”

The work of the majority of the students during the year was naturally and wisely devoted to general study rather than to special investigations. The Fellows of the School, and some others whose preparation before reaching Rome made it possible for them to do so, gave themselves to the elucidation of special problems.

Mr. Allen returned to Rome on October 13, after having spent the summer in Germany at the University of Greifswald. There, from June 7 to September 15, under the personal direction of Professor Otto Seeck, he was engaged in the study

of the administration of the Roman Empire, giving special attention to military antiquities and to the collection of material for a dissertation on the "Duties of the Roman Centurions in the Imperial Period." During the winter, besides his lectures on topography, mentioned above, he conducted the students on several *giri* in the neighborhood of Rome. He spent the month of March at Pompeii and in the vicinity; during the remainder of the year he was employed on his dissertation. The sources of his study were ancient inscriptions and literature, including Juristic and Christian authors, papyri from Egypt, sepulchral bas-reliefs and commemorative columns and arches. The material is collected, and he hopes soon to present definite results.

Mr. Morey spent the summer of 1901 in Rome collecting the inscriptions which are to form the Appendix to De Rossi's *Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae*, Vol. 1, which he has in preparation. He also collected various dated consular inscriptions which have come to light since De Rossi's time, to serve as illustrative material. During the winter he wrote an article on these dated inscriptions, which has appeared in the *Nuovo Bulletino d'Archaeologia Cristiana*. To the *American Journal of Archaeology* he contributed an article on a Christian sarcophagus in Sta. Maria Antiqua, as well as one on two Christian lamps from Tunis, and notes on certain unpublished inscriptions in Rome.

Miss Bruce continued her studies on the worship and history of Vesta, but gave up much of her time to keeping the library in order, and helping me in other ways. Without her assistance, the condition of the library would rapidly deteriorate, and much School business be seriously delayed. The absolute need of such help as she has generously given is one of many proofs that the School has outgrown its original bounds, and must have a larger income if it is to fulfil the intention of its founders.

Miss Van Deman was engaged on the completion of a book concerning the cult of *Vesta publica populi Romani Quiritium*, begun some years ago. Her investigations followed three lines:

the topography of the forum, particularly that part adjacent to the *Locus Vestae*; a study of all inscriptions bearing on the subject, and lastly, a review of all books and articles dealing with the subject, published during recent years. This work has resulted so far in the systematic arrangement of material that had received little attention, and certain epigraphical discoveries. She intends to continue her work next year, finishing it with a study of the centres of the cult outside of Rome.

Miss Ballou, besides general work, collated for Professor Hale various manuscripts of Catullus. She studied *Ott.* 1829 in the Vatican (the *R* of Professor Hale), and went to Venice to do similar work for him on *M* (Cod. Lat. LXXX, Class. XII, in St. Mark's Library), and thence was going to Paris to continue that work with *G* (Bibliothèque Nationale, 14,139). For herself she made a collation covering the biography of Aurelian in the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae* of the Vatican manuscript, Pal. 899, on the basis of Peter's text edition of 1884.

Mr. Curtis spent much time on general archaeological study, in preparation for a study of Roman triumphal arches and for work during the coming year in Africa.

The body of students was, as last year, a large one, and beside the twenty-four who enrolled themselves as members of the School, there were several others to whom the courtesies of the School were extended for varying lengths of time. It is noteworthy that, in accordance with the Rules, a large proportion of the students paid the fee of \$25. This rule might well be changed so that every student should pay the fee. Discrimination is unjust, for it is by no means true that graduates of the supporting colleges are the best fitted for work in Rome, or demand less of the instructors than other students. The colleges that help to support the School can hardly urge any objection against the requiring of a fee from the students, since they require one from their own post-graduates. The non-requirement of the fee inevitably acts in some cases as a temptation to students to enter a difficult field of work for which

they are not well prepared. The payment of an annual fee of \$25 would form no insuperable barrier to students who are able to come to Europe, and the requirement of it would tend to prevent mere dilettanti, who happen to pass through Rome, from trying to join the School; while the sum thus raised would make a much-needed addition to our income.

The conditions of entrance are, at present, too easy, and admit to membership too many insufficiently prepared students. When the majority consists of such students enjoying the same rights and privileges as the few who have made proper preparation, the general tone of the School is lowered. If the ability, preliminary training, and serious purpose of the students are not to be tested by examination, their resolution and purpose might at least be put to the proof of a slight monetary tax.

The proportion of women students was not as great this year as it sometimes has been, and in regard to this class of students there are several points which require serious consideration. It would be well to issue somewhat more explicit statements than is now done to make it clear to intending students that if women undertake archaeological work in Europe, all ideas of chaperonage must be laid aside, and they must come to the School prepared to undergo in the same way and in the same degree the same hardships as the men. To expect the men to "personally conduct" them about the town and country is unreasonable and inadvisable. Further, a rule more stringent than any now on the books ought to be made to govern the eligibility of women to the School. There is a class of graduates of the women's colleges in America, of which members not infrequently come to Rome, who, with little or no proper training in classical studies, think a year at the School would be a pleasant finishing-off process for their studies. Men of a similar class, who merely desire to pass a year straying along the pleasant paths of culture, are extremely rare. The presence of this class of student at the School is a hindrance to the serious work of the other students, and is apt to give a false impression of the character of the School in quarters where

incorrect ideas may do us serious hurt. Rome is not like Athens, but is filled with people who, as the rules now stand, cannot be denied admission to the School, and yet their enrolment would be detrimental to its best interests. It may well be that the School will develop so that it can offer shelter to every one, no matter how vague their interest in things classical may be, but at present we ought to exercise great care in the selection of those students who, in no inconsiderable degree, will be regarded in Italy and Europe as examples of the best our American colleges can produce. A rule that no woman is eligible as a regular student who does not hold or has not held a position as teacher, or who cannot give proof that she is able to do so, would tend to raise the reputation and standards of the School.

Lectures by outsiders have not been as frequent this year as last, for fewer foreign scholars of distinction have visited Rome. One reason for this is, undoubtedly, that many people intended to come to the city to attend the sessions of the Historical Congress, but, owing to disagreements among the Italians in charge of the arrangements, the proposed Congress was not held. Nevertheless, we benefited by the help of several scholars. Professor Thatcher, of the University of Chicago, gave several lectures on problems connected with the Vatican and Catholicism; Mr. T. Ashby, holder of a Craven Fellowship from Oxford, lectured on topics connected with the Campagna; Mr. H. O. Taylor, sometime lecturer at Columbia, lectured on the influence of classical thought and tradition during the Middle Ages; and Sig. Luca Beltrami, the eminent architect of Milan, explained many problems connected with the Pantheon. Professor Mau, as always, gave his course for the students at Pompeii.

The library has increased more than usual, owing to the generous gifts it received. Special thanks are due to Messrs. I. N. Seligman and Allison Armour, of New York, and to the Rev. Daniel Merriman, of Worcester, and to the donor of \$500, who desires to remain anonymous, and to H. E. Monsieur

Camille Barrère, Ambassador of the French Republic to the Court of Italy. The complete list of donors is as follows:

I. N. Seligman, N.Y., \$100.

Allison Armour, N.Y., \$400.

Miss Rose (a former student), Terre Haute, Neb., books.

H. O. Taylor, N.Y., books.

Anonymous, \$500.

Rev. Daniel Merriman, Worcester, \$200.

Department of Public Instruction. Paris.

It was just before I left Rome that I heard from H. E. Monsieur Barrère of the granting of a request made by me, which he most kindly had undertaken to bring to the attention of the Government in Paris. Owing to this kind courtesy on his part, we now have a complete series of the *Bibliothèque des Écoles d'Athènes et de Rome*. This is the second time that the government of France has shown its readiness to help us.

Such has been the course of our advance during the past months, and certain conditions which require attention have become increasingly evident. The rule adopted last year that looks to the advisability of the reappointment without further examination of students who have satisfactorily held a fellowship for one year, was the first step toward producing a class of students of whom the School will be proud, and this step should be followed by changes in the method of original appointment of the Fellows. Many persons who have carefully considered the objects that the School has in the investment of money in salaries to young students to induce them to go to Rome, agree that their selection, on the basis of the examinations now set them, is not satisfactory. In a previous report I have set forth the fact that what is now accomplished by the money invested in fellowships, could be attained equally well at a less expense. If the School is to derive a suitable return for the money spent, the Fellowships should be so arranged that we may be sure the holders of them have won the prize, not because of some adventitious good fortune, but because they are the persons absolutely best fitted to do work of a high standard. It is not sufficient for the ends we have in view to set, year by year, questions of

increasing difficulty. Many of the subjects that the students go to Rome to perfect themselves in are such that but few of them are able to acquire from the books and teachers at their command in America a knowledge sufficiently thorough to enable them to answer difficult questions. Furthermore, an advanced knowledge of these subjects is not what fits the students best to profit by the opportunities spread before them at Rome. Their knowledge of modern languages is often so poor as to make it little worth while to ask foreigners to lecture at the School, and impossible for the students to have any friendly intercourse with them. They ought to be required to possess the ability to read German, French, and Italian, and, if not to speak these tongues with intelligibility (even without grammatical perfection), at least to comprehend them when read aloud or spoken. The examination in geography might advisedly give way to an oral one in these languages, and so too the examination in the Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome, which can be better and more speedily learned at the School, than in America. It is a subject the knowledge of which has little or no intellectual value to a young student, but its value comes in later years, when he uses it to enrich his teaching of history, literature, and philosophy. History ought to take the place of Etruscan archaeology in the requirements for the Fellows, and this both because it is of immeasurably greater importance, and because Etruscan archaeology cannot be taught properly anywhere in the United States. The cramming of handbooks is not knowledge. The fault with the present system of examinations is that it affords no means of judging the quantity or kind of work that a man is likely to produce. The papers set are based on handbooks, and hence tax no faculty except the memory. Given an equal endowment of this, and one person should be able to obtain as high marks as another. Now, besides testing the elementary knowledge possessed by the candidates, each one of them should be required to do a piece of fresh work, in the study of some problem, or in the description of new material,—as of a vase, for example,—

something, in fine, that will show his intellectual capacity and mental training.

In a previous report I set forth the grounds for making previous residence in Rome a requirement of the candidates. I will here merely refer to what I then wrote, for further experience and further discussion with scholars in Rome has but strengthened my opinion of the advisability of this change, and I have heard nothing but vague and theoretic reasons advanced against it. It could not do any harm to try it for a few years. The Fellows as now appointed are often unable to profit by the opportunities offered them, and, this being the case, it seems of little advantage to the School to pay them to join it.

Permit me now to call your attention to a possible development of the School which promises results of great interest. The law of the Italian Government that permits native speculators in antiquities, but not foreign scholars to excavate in Italy, is known to you. Other countries do not adopt this same policy. This Spring, while the students were in Greece, I went to Tunis, where the most friendly and courteous treatment was shown to me as Director of the School by all the government authorities. The country offers a splendid field for any students who will show the same energy that the students in the School at Athens have always exhibited. Furthermore, it is a field the owners of which will welcome us if we desire to work there. It is but thirty-six hours from Italy, and M. Gaukler, the head of the Department of Antiquities, told me he would most gladly help any of our students who desire to work there. Work such as they might undertake, as suggested by observations made during my journey, would be in the study of mosaics, which exist in great number; of dolmens and megalithic remains; of Roman hydraulic works; of Roman mining and quarrying; of sculpture and architecture of all sorts, and in numberless examples; of Phoenician remains; of evidence respecting early trade routes. I have M. Gaukler's written assurance that he will use his influence to obtain for us the necessary permission from the French

government to undertake excavations. Possibly we may be allowed to take away part of the finds. In accordance with action taken by the committee last spring, I have collected enough money to begin work on the site, and I trust that my next report will contain a report of work that will bring repute to the School.

I remain, gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD NORTON, *Director*.

September, 1902.